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## Romanian Talks In Russia Stir Up Fears in Balkans

By Dan Morgan

BELGRADE, May 19 (UPI)—The Balkans braced for a period of possible renewed Soviet pressure on several fronts today following the unexpected start of talks between a top Romanian party delegation and Russian officials in Moscow.

From the makeup of the Romanian delegation and other factors, Yugoslav officials deduced today that bloc economic and military pacts, and bilateral ones such as a new friendship and mutual assistance treaty, are on the agenda. Yugoslav and other East

European officials all expressed surprise at the sudden meeting, in which the top Romanian decision-makers are taking part. The group includes party leader Nicolae Ceausescu; Manea Manescu, chairman of the economic council; Emil Bodnar, deputy chairman of the State Council for Defense Matters, and Paul Niculescu-Mizil. All are members of the inner group of the party Presidium and all are strong backers of Romania's independent policy line.

The Soviet and Romanian leaders wound up their first day of talks today with an announcement that they "confirmed aspirations to strengthen and develop friendly relations" between them, United Press International reported from Moscow.

(President Ceausescu concluded a marathon conference tonight with Soviet Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev and President Nikolai V. Podgorny and flew home to Bucharest, the Associated Press reported from Moscow.)

This was announced today as Mr. Brandt completed preparations for the meeting, to be held in the 12th-century fortress town of Baden, close to the East German border.

Deputy chief government spokesman Baron Rudi von Weichmar said a news conference the formula will later today be laid down for the summit meeting between West Germany's main Western allies, the United States, Britain and France. This consultation is necessary, he said, because some aspects of the joint formula touch on the continuing responsibilities of the West allies and the Soviet Union for the whole of Germany.

Possible Settlement? He refused to even hint at any of the 20 points, apart from saying they contain elements which could form the basis for "conditional settlement" of East-West German relations.

It is Mr. Brandt's answer to the fact German demands for outright international-style recognition of their state by Bonn, in exchange of ambassadors. The demand was maintained when Mr. Brandt and Mr. Stoph had their first German summit at Erfurt, East Germany, last week.

Since then, East German propaganda bluster at Bonn have indicated growing intransigence on their point.

Mr. Weichmar admitted that the Brandt formula contains no suggestion that Bonn has softened its refusal to regard East Germany as foreign territory.

In a speech to his Social Democratic congress in Saarbruecken last week, Mr. Brandt said he regards East Germany as a state with equal rights but cannot regard the East German Democratic Republic (GDR) as enjoying the same international status as his own state.

Moscow's insistence on recognition of East Germany is one of the main planks of its position in current secret talks going on between West Germany and the Soviet Union on a proposed non-aggression pact.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

But Says It Will Be Last, Unless . . .

## English Cricket Refuses to Bar S. Africans

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, May 19 (UPI)—Cricket authorities, spurning pleas from Prime Minister Harold Wilson and others, decided today to go ahead with the South African tour next month.

The tour will be met by massive demonstrations. In the opinion of police and government officials, there is a prospect of serious violence in the mid of an election campaign.

But the Cricket Council, in announcing its decision tonight, said it would not hold any future matches with South Africa unless and are selected there on a multi-national basis.

Billy Griffith, the secretary, said a council had "always believed at cricket in South Africa should give the longest possible time to bring about conditions in which cricketers in their own country, regardless of their origin, are able to play and be selected on equal terms."

The Springboks are due to arrive June 1. Their first big match is actually on election day, June 18, at the Lord's cricket ground in London, but that date at least may be changed.

The decision by the council came as something of a surprise. Yesterday's announcement by Mr. Wilson of the June 18 election increased the already heavy pressure

for cancellation of the South African visit.

Opposition stemmed originally from dislike of South African racial discrimination. The cricket eleven is chosen only from whites, and South Africa refused in 1968 to let England bring a team including a colored player, Basil D'Oliveira.

But the gravest concern now centers on possible repercussions inside Britain if the tour goes ahead.

The demonstrations and expected strong feelings for and against the tour are likely to increase

Commonwealth Games scheduled to be held in Edinburgh in July will be severely hit. About a third of the countries expected to participate have said they will not come if the South African cricket team is here in June.

Cricket itself will face difficulties. It seems unlikely that the traditional matches with West Indian, Pakistani and Indian teams will be able to go ahead in the future.

Tonight's resolution was substantially modified as the result of efforts by British Ambassador Lord Caradon and Mr. Jakobson.

All references to threatened sanctions against Israel and to a voluntary embargo on military and economic aid, which had been contained in an initial draft by Syria, were deleted.

Lebanese Ambassador Edouard Choura accepted these modifications in the interest of a prompt vote, but objected that Arab countries could not go along with a condemnation of all acts of violence. Such a balanced condemnation would have enabled the United States to vote for the resolution.

Mr. Wilson has taken the position all along that the government should not take any official action, because that would be "interference."

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 6)

And there is an extra charge of \$5 a day while the car stays in a police pound.

The strong language of the



Dated Press International  
PARTY PICTURE—Soviet party theoretician Mikhail A. Suslov (left) and party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev (center) pose with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at his arrival at Moscow airport yesterday.

## Spain Fines 4 in Matesa \$24 Million

The plan for the East European investment bank has been generally interpreted as an instrument for increasing investment in the Soviet Union itself.

Story on Page 9.

were held in a "frank and cordial" atmosphere. In Communist jargon this is about as cool as talks can be between Communist parties.

Informed sources said the two sides apparently failed to agree on economic, military or foreign relations. They said Soviet party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev had summoned Mr. Ceausescu to Moscow very suddenly. Thus had said earlier that the meeting was "by agreement between the party leaderships." Mr. Ceausescu was in Moscow just a month ago for the centenary of Lenin's birth.

Mr. Ceausescu and the members of his delegation returned to Bucharest today, the Associated Press reported.

In announcing Mr. Ceausescu's return, the news agency Agence France Presse said the talks had proceeded "in a sincere, comradely atmosphere." It said, "Views were exchanged on problems of interest to both sides concerning the present-day international situation and the international Communist and working-class movement."

"The delegations of the Romanian Communist party and the Soviet Communist party informed each other about the progress of socialist and Communist construction in their countries, examined friends of Opus Dei, the Roman Catholic lay organization.

## Plane Killed Son, Parents Awarded \$1.8 Million

MADRID, May 19 (AP)—A group of Spanish businessmen have been fined a total of nearly \$24 million over obtaining government export loans for machinery which was sent to branches of their firm abroad.

One of the group, Barcelona businessman Juan Vila Reyes, was fined by the Currency Crime Court more than \$23.6 million and sentenced to three years in prison.

The export loans were made to Afemquinaria Textil del Norte de Espana (Qatessa), manufacturers of textile machinery.

A government official said that \$79 million of the \$142 million given to Matesa was given to Matesa for use in building machinery for export, but that Matesa had in fact used the money to buy interests in foreign textile firms.

Brother Fined, Also

The spokesman said that the machinery on which the loans were made, although supposedly sold abroad, had in fact been sent to one of Matesa's overseas branches.

Others who were fined included Fernando Vila Reyes, brother of Joan, who has to pay \$142,000 and will serve one year in jail. Antonio Tras Pascual, \$65,000 and one year, and Luis Ramon Blanquer Coll, \$71,000 and one year.

The so-called Matesa scandal was the biggest one in the history of Spain. It rocked the country last August, less than two months before a sweeping cabinet reshuffle that ousted a number of Falangist ministers and brought into the political limelight some ministers who belonged to, or were supporters or

friends of, Opus Dei, the Roman Catholic lay organization.

Original Syrian draft, enthusiastically supported by the Soviet Union, was an attempt to force an American veto and thereby further isolate the United States. Both countries subjected the United States to blistering criticism last week of its policy in Indochina.

Soviet Ambassador Jakob Malik took occasion before the vote to berate U.S. Ambassador Charles Foy for "not insisting explicitly that all Israeli troops withdraw behind pre-1967 borders and evacuate the United States of seeking to 'reward the aggressor.'

Mr. Malik last week had demanded the strongest Soviet broadside against American policy heard here in many years, linking the Israeli move to "bloody" American actions in Cambodia.

Mr. Nixon started a busy day after a long weekend in Florida by conferring with Republican congressional leaders. Secretary Laird (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

and, by Zamia, had been modified to include an indirect reference to provocations by Arab commandos. American diplomats said it was still "one-sided" in that it did not also condemn such violence.

Instead, it merely deplored the loss of life caused by violations of Security Council resolutions. It also repeated a frequently-stated "solemn warning" to Israel that in the event of further attacks, the council would have to consider effective steps.

Finland withdrew an attempt at unanimous approval of a project ed corollary resolution that would have called on the Big Four powers to intensify their efforts to agree on additional guidelines for United Nations Middle East representative Gunnar Jarring.

A second paragraph would have called on the parties to cooperate with Mr. Jarring's efforts.

Before the vote, Moroccan Ambassador Ahmed Tahbi Benhima strongly cautioned the United States about the consequences in the Arab world of any decision to sell more Phantom jet aircraft to Israel. Mr. Benhima, a former foreign minister of Morocco, is chairman of the Arab group at the UN.

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(Continued on Page 15, Col. 6)

## As Critics Deplore Laos Action

## Nixon and Top Aides Confer On War, Campuses, Economy

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, May 19.—President Nixon and his top cabinet and last year when it forbade the use of legislative advisers held a series of U.S. ground forces in Laos. The conferences today on urgent matters are now debating legislation ranging from Cambodia to the block any further activities of U.S. troops in Cambodia, and Mr. Laird's admission on Laos operations has created even greater alarm.

It spells further congressional problems for the President, who already is being buffeted on the home front by campus bloodshed over Cambodia and a series of economic troubles. Today, the White House conceded for example, that the heralded budget surpluses this year and next have turned into deficits amounting to \$1.8 billion and \$1.3 billion respectively.

College Heads Invited

And, in the bitter aftermath of his slaying of two Negro youths at Jackson State College, Miss., Mr. Nixon announced he has invited the presidents of 15 black universities to the White House to discuss problems on their campuses.

These three great issues—Cambodia, campuses and the economy—are expected by capital observers to have an enormous impact on this autumn's congressional elections. Indeed, they may make or break President Nixon's hopes for a second term in the White House, and the President is struggling to cope with their impact.

Today he met with legislative leaders, with the cabinet, and with various aides on the mounting problems.

Mr. Nixon started a busy day after a long weekend in Florida by conferring with Republican congressional leaders. Secretary Laird (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

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Mr. Nixon started a busy day

## Czech Party Paper Attacks Garaudy for 'Fabrications'

VIENNA, May 19 (AP)—The Czechoslovak Communist party paper Rude Pravo today published an article sharply attacking Roger Garaudy, the dissident theoretician of the French Communist party, for having published "fabrications" and distortions about Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Garaudy contends that the

present French Communist leadership has helped the Czechoslovak regime collect material against former party leader Alexander Dubcek.

In his attacks on the Czechoslovak Communist party, Rude Pravo charged, "Garaudy fully identified himself with the positions of rightist opportunists in the Communist party of Czechoslovakia, who, as historical facts have shown with sufficient eloquence, bear full responsibility for the destructive, catastrophic development which directly endangered the socialist system in Czechoslovakia, which endangered the very foundations of socialism in our country."

### Czechs Understand

Rude Pravo said the fact that Mr. Garaudy was disciplined by the French party was received by the Czechoslovak Communists "with understanding."

"It is particularly by his latest statements in the French bourgeois press that Roger Garaudy reminds us of the moral profile and tactics of our post-August [post-invasion] emigrants who, in their majority, have thrown off the hypocritical masks of reformers of socialism and have become mercenaries of [Radio] Free Europe and various centers of anti-Czechoslovak and anti-Communist propaganda," said the newspaper.

"In one of his denunciatory statements, he even fabricated evidence that the delegation of the French Communist party in November, 1968, allegedly handed over some kind of a document to the leadership of the Communist party of Czechoslovakia for the purpose of a political trial against Alexander Dubcek.

According to his words, it was a record of talks between delegations of the Communist party of Czechoslovakia and the French Communist party in July, 1968.

### Superficial Statements

Rude Pravo charged that Mr. Garaudy's statements were not only wrong but superfluous because at that time Mr. Dubcek was already deprived of his posts.

The paper said: "Dubcek's share of responsibility for the crisis development in the Communist party of Czechoslovakia and in the country in 1968 were also a sufficient basis for the decision to suspend Dubcek's membership in the Communist party of Czechoslovakia and to set up a commission which is to investigate into his activity."

But Rude Pravo rejected the idea that Dubcek and others were facing a trial proper.

## Moscow Talks Show Pressure On East Bloc

(Continued from Page 1) problems of the bilateral relations between the Romanian Communist party and the Soviet Communist party, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and reassured their wish to strengthen and develop friendly Romanian-Soviet relations."

The meeting followed demonstrations and protestations of independence by the Ceausescu regime in several areas. Last week the Romanians refused to participate in a planned investment bank of the countries of Comecon, the East European economic and trading group, of which it is a member.

On May 7, a day after Czechoslovakia agreed implicitly to aid the Soviet Union in case of a Chinese attack, the Romanian defense minister, Col. Gen. Ion Ioniță, said in a newspaper interview that his country's obligations to the Warsaw Pact are limited to Europe.

Last week Scîntea, the Romanian party paper, published a follow-up article stressing that the Warsaw Pact, to which Romania formally belongs, should be an alliance between states which are "sovereign and equal in law."

Romania's view of the past is raised for purely European defense raised doubts about the willingness of the government in Bucharest to sign a new treaty of friendship and mutual defense similar to the one signed with the Czechoslovak government. The treaty between Romania and the Soviet Union was recently renegotiated—before the Soviet doctrine of "limited sovereignty" for Warsaw Pact nations was pronounced and was rejected by both Romania and Yugoslavia.

The clause in the Czechoslovak treaty on mutual assistance outside Europe also runs counter to Romanian policy.

## Nixon and Top Aides Confer On War, Campuses, Economy

(Continued from Page 1) and Secretary of State William P. Rogers on how to counter the escalating Senate drive to restrict his executive powers in the Indo-China conflict.

The White House opposes—on constitutional grounds—an attempt by Congress to curb his options in foreign-policy decision-making. Today's conference, according to Senate GOP leader Hugh Scott, discussed various amendments, proposed or introduced, bearing on Mr. Nixon's power to order U.S. ground operations outside South Vietnam. Focus of the discussion was the Cooper-Church amendment, which would require withdrawing U.S. troops from Cambodia by June 30 and forbids any further American attacks into that country, except for air cover supporting South Vietnamese troops.

No decision on any formula acceptable to the White House was reached at the hour-long morning conference, Sen. Scott said. But White House press secretary Ron Ziegler did not absolutely bar some modified version of a Senate foreign-policy statement on the matter.

Sen. Mansfield, for his part, expressed hope for a compromise that would preserve the authority of both the President and the Senate in future actions in Cambodia. But he made clear to reporters that any measure worked out would have to retain language as strong as that of the Cooper-Church amendment to cut off money for keeping troops in Cambodia after the present operation ends. The President has pledged that all U.S. troops will be out of Cambodia before July 1.

After the conference, House Minority Leader Gerald Ford, R.-Mich., spoke exuberantly to newsmen of the "enormously successful" Cambodian attack against

## Fire Breaks Out On Eiffel Tower

PARIS, May 19 (AP)—Fire broke out on the top landing of the 300-foot Eiffel Tower here today. Firemen were forced to climb the stairs up the tower to get at the blaze.

The fire occurred in electrical circuits and elevators had to be stopped.

No injuries were reported as dense black smoke poured from the top of the 82-year-old structure. The fire was brought under control within an hour.

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**Nixon to Meet 15 Presidents****Meeting of U.S. Negro Colleges Called on Special Problems**

By Bruce Galphin

ATLANTA, May 19 (UPI).—Citing a mood of "frustration and despair" on black campuses, President Hugh M. Gloster of Morehouse College yesterday invited presidents and student leaders of the nation's 123 predominantly black colleges and junior colleges to meet here Sunday to discuss mounting problems.

Dr. Gloster said he hoped the session would lead to concrete recommendations to President Nixon on campus issues, the war in Southeast Asia and recent shooting deaths of blacks in Augusta, Ga., and Jackson, Miss.

"The thing that disturbs me is the wide gulf between the national administration on the one hand and all American colleges and universities on the other, in particular black colleges."

"I don't recall an instance in which either the President or the vice-president has appeared as a speaker at a black college," Dr. Gloster declaimed.

The Morehouse president agreed that one of his reasons for calling the conference was to channel student unrest into non-violent outlets.

Meanwhile, the White House announced that presidents of 15 black universities and colleges have been invited to meet with President Nixon tomorrow to discuss problems of such institutions and their students.

Adding to the frustrations of the black students is a widely held belief that the nation as a whole is showing less concern for two blacks shot to death at Jackson State College and six blacks shot in the back in Augusta, than it gave to four white students killed at Kent State University, in Ohio.

Like Dr. Gloster, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference is attempting to channel black and student frustration into constructive channels.

**March to Atlanta**

The SCLC-organized 120-mile march to the tomb of assassinated civil rights leader Martin Luther King in Atlanta began today in Perry, Ga.

About 300 persons leading a mule-drawn wagon and six black-draped coffins symbolizing the six Negroes killed last week, started on their march despite a request from Georgia Gov. Lester Maddox that the demonstration be canceled.

SCLC at the same time will launch its "light bullets with ballots" campaign to recruit student volunteers for critical congressional and senatorial campaigns this summer.

The organization's list of "ten most unwanted" office-holders will be announced then.

In New York, at a ministers' conference, SCLC president Ralph D. Abernathy urged that a panel of black office-holders be set up to investigate the slayings in Augusta.



**DEATH SCENE**—Attorney General John N. Mitchell (left) and Jackson State College President John Peoples inspecting the area where two students were killed last week.

**Mitchell Visits Jackson State As FBI Investigates Slayings**

By Jon Nordheimer

JACKSON, Miss., May 19 (UPI).—Attorney General John Mitchell conferred here yesterday with the president of Jackson State College, where two Negroes were killed and seven wounded last week in a clash with Mississippi police.

John A. Peoples, the college president, met with Mr. Mitchell for more than two hours as FBI agents continued an inquiry into the slayings.

Also present at the closed-door conference was Russell C. Davis, mayor of Jackson, and Leonard Garment, special assistant to President Nixon.

The attorney general, who had come to Jackson at the behest of the President, said later that the meeting had been useful. "We sure [the discussion] will be very helpful," he said.

"not only in connection with the circumstances here in Jackson but in connection with similar potential such problems in the country—and also their elimination."

He declined to answer any questions following his statement. Justice Department aides would not say why state officials had not attended the conference.

**Separate Probe**

Separate investigations into the shootings early last Friday morning are being conducted by the Mississippi Highway Patrol and the Jackson Police Department.

Both agencies had officers on the campus when a 30-second shotgun barrage cut down students and a few bystanders outside a women's dormitory of the pre-

dominantly black state college. Police officials said sniper fire had preceded the police volley at close range, an allegation hotly disputed by blacks who were at the scene.

The highway patrol, which has been accused of doing all the shooting, has declined to comment on the incident. The patrol is all-white.

**Cites Nixon's 'Concern'**

"I came here because of the concern of the President and myself," Mr. Mitchell said after meeting in a hotel room with the mayor and Mr. Peoples.

The college head said the attorney general had assured him that the Justice Department was "deeply concerned" about this "tragedy."

Earlier in the day about 500 black public-school students walked out of classes around the city to form a peaceful procession to the state capitol and silently demonstrated against the killings for about an hour. State and city police were on hand but there were no incidents.

The extent of the economic boycott called by black leaders for this week in Jackson was not yet determined, but one element of the white business community appeared to be doing a brisk business with local blacks—the gun shops. Over the weekend Negro leaders had called for the creation of a defense league to protect blacks in future confrontations with the police.

**Anti-War Bills In Eight State Legislatures**

**4 Killed, 3 Alive, Only 1 Adopted**

By Joseph P. Fried

NEW YORK, May 19 (NYT).—Bills have been introduced in at least eight state legislatures this year that are patterned after one passed by the Massachusetts legislature challenging the legality of the U.S. war effort in Southeast Asia.

But unlike the Massachusetts measure, whose success surprised even many of its proponents, similar bills elsewhere have largely gotten short shrift. In four of the legislatures they have already died in committee, and in the four others, their prospects range from extremely bleak to doubtful.

This has led some observers to regard the Massachusetts act as a fluke and not a harbinger of widespread state government action to challenge the war.

**Some Heartened**

But a number of anti-war activists find heartening in itself the fact that legislators in at least one-sixth of the states have not been afraid to introduce bills that, as recently as six months ago, would probably have been considered unthinkable in statehouse corridors and cloakrooms.

Campaigns for such bills have also been started among anti-war groups in several states where bills have not been introduced.

The four states in which hoped-for action has died in legislative committees are New York, Ohio, Illinois and Rhode Island.

Other states where such measures have been introduced but not yet acted on by the legislatures are Michigan, Alaska and California.

Among states where anti-war groups and constitutional law experts are striving to have bills introduced are Connecticut, New Mexico and Kansas.

The Massachusetts measure, signed into law by Gov. Francis W. Sargent on April 2, was intended to force a court test of the constitutionality of the war in Vietnam, and would also apply to the U.S. military actions in Cambodia.

The measure provides that servicemen from Massachusetts, in the absence of declaration of war by Congress, can refuse to take part in "armed hostilities" outside the United States that are "not an emergency and not otherwise authorized in the powers granted to the President...as the commander in chief."

The bill also requires the Massachusetts attorney general to defend the rights of such servicemen in the U.S. Supreme Court, in lower federal courts if necessary. The state attorney general, Robert E. Quinn, is expected to begin a class action late in May that would apply to all affected Massachusetts servicemen.

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**Draft-Record Trial Issues Call to Agnew**

CHICAGO, May 19 (AP).—A lawyer defending four of 11 persons charged with burning draft records said yesterday he has obtained a subpoena for Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew to testify Thursday.

Frank W. Oliver, who is defending his clients as insane, said he wants Mr. Agnew to present to the court, "all documented reports and memoranda upon which he based a statement" referring to some dissidents as "criminally insane."

A court official said Mr. Agnew would probably claim executive immunity and refuse to testify, United Press International reported.

Mr. Oliver said Mr. Agnew made the statement in a nationally broadcast radio interview Sunday.

Mr. Oliver's defense for the four persons charged is that they are insane because they "have a delusion that our cherished institutions are being perverted."

The 11 are charged with raiding a Selective Service office on Chicago's South Side and burning draft records behind the building on May 25, 1969.

**Hartke Asks End To Greek Arms Aid**

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Sen. Vance Hartke, D. Ind., today introduced legislation to end all American military aid to the Greek military regime.

The United States halted the shipment of major weapons to Athens shortly after the colonels took power April 21, 1967. It has continued selling small arms and there have been repeated reports recently that the Nixon administration has decided to resume sales of major arms as a counter to the increased Soviet presence in the Mediterranean Sea.

Sen. Hartke said his proposed legislation "registers my dismay at the fact that the present administration is following the same set of policies established by the previous administration that must inevitably lead to disaster, not only for Greece, but for long-range American interests in that vital part of the world."

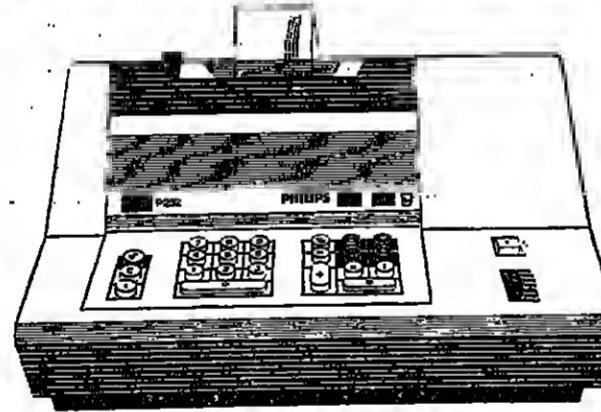
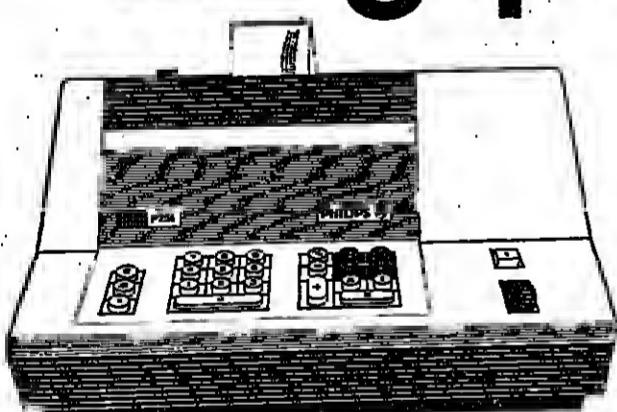
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## Israelis Beat Off Canal Raid By Egyptian Commando Force

TEL AVIV, May 19 (AP)—Israeli troops fought off an Egyptian attack force early today in a pre-dawn clash on the Israeli-held east bank of the Suez Canal, the military command announced.

The Israelis said six Egyptian bodies were found on the Israeli bank after the attack, and another was seen in the canal.

The incursion along the southern sector of the waterway was staged under cover of Egyptian fire from the western shore, a spokesman said.

The Egyptian commando force numbered about 15 men, the spokesman added.

The military command said that several other Egyptian troops also were hit in Israeli counter-fire across the canal.

Two Israeli soldiers were killed and a third wounded in exchanges of fire with the Egyptians at the canal, a military spokesman said.

In Cairo, a military spokesman

said that the Egyptian force that crossed to the Israeli-held side of the canal killed the crewmen of two Israeli tanks and two halftracks. Six Egyptians were wounded and one killed in the attack, the spokesman said.

He also said that 80 commandos crossed the canal.

The Egyptians said the Israeli Air Force and a second line of artillery batteries tried to "block the retreat of the Egyptians who had already accomplished their mission."

3d Egyptian Raid

The Israeli casualties claimed by the Egyptians occurred when the raiding force set the four Israeli military vehicles ablaze, the Cairo spokesman said. The raid was the third by the Egyptians in the last ten days and was the largest, he added.

The Israeli military command said later that its planes again attacked Egyptian military targets, this time along the central and southern sectors of the canal.

All Israeli aircraft returned safely from the strike, which lasted almost two hours, a spokesman said.

An Israeli spokesman denied an Egyptian claim that Israeli planes bombed civilian targets after being repelled from military positions by anti-aircraft fire. Only military objectives were hit, he said.

An intensive exchange of artillery fire was also reported between Israel and Jordanian gunners. No casualties were reported by either side.

In the occupied Gaza Strip, where Israeli forces are maintaining tight security in the wake of a recent series of suspected guerrilla assassinations of local Arabs, an Israeli patrol shot and killed a curfew-breaker in the Khan Yunis area at 4:30 p.m., a military spokesman said.

The man tried to escape when challenged to halt and identify himself, he said.

Guerrilla assassins killed two Khan Yunis Arabs Sunday night, according to Israeli communiques, the seventh and eighth deaths this month.

### Hindu, Moslem Riots Appear to Be on Wane

BOMBAY, May 19 (UPI)—Religious riots between Hindus and Moslems, which have caused 155 deaths so far, are tapering off, Maharashtra state police reported today.

Last night one more body was found in debris of the town of Bhiwandi. Two minor cases of arson were also reported in the area.

## Specifics Said Discussed at SALT Session

### U.S.-Soviet Teams To Meet Again Friday

VIENNA, May 19 (UPI)—U.S. and Soviet arms negotiators have begun discussion of specifics in the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT), conference sources said today.

The two sides met for 75 minutes at the Soviet Embassy today or talks marked with what sources called the same businesslike and serious attitude that has prevailed so far.

The U.S. delegation stayed behind after the meeting for a rare luncheon at the Soviet Embassy. Conference sources said the talks are going as well as had been expected.

The sources said the two sides had got down to "specifics" but stressed that no concrete proposals had been put on the table by either side. They could not elaborate on the topics discussed because of the absolute secrecy surrounding the talks.

The only official announcement said the two sides would meet again Friday at the U.S. Embassy.

But sources expressed pleasure at the way the talks have concentrated on the substance of the negotiations—ways and means of reducing nuclear arsenals—and not strayed into propaganda.

One source close to the conference said the two sides had raised in passing the subject of verification and ways of insuring that any agreement is observed—but had avoided any confrontation on the issue.

### Troops Arrest 4 In Belfast Fray

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, May 19 (UPI)—British Army troops arrested four persons last night when a group of about 60 persons pelted policemen in the city's New Lodge district with stones.

Earlier in the Louise Road district, police and troops dispersed two rival crowds of Roman Catholics and Protestants, each numbering about 100. The crowds were throwing stones and bottles at each other.

On Sunday night, six soldiers were injured and seven persons arrested after running battles between troops and mobs in the Ardoyne district.

Arraigned with him before the specially constituted High Court were six of his closest collaborators, former high government officials. All face possible death sentences.

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## Ex-Minister Faure Elected Rector of Riotous Nanterre

**PARIS.** May 19 (AP)—Edgar Faure, former French education minister who initiated radical educational reforms after the May, 1968, uprising, tonight was "elected" rector of the School of Law and Economic Science of troubled Nanterre University, in the Paris suburbs.

He did not stand for election and had no immediate comment on the vote of the faculty's Council of Administration, which was sending a delegation to see him tomorrow.

Nanterre, where the May uprising was born, has been the scene of continued troubles ever since. In recent weeks, extremist leftist and rightist student groups have fought each other and the police, the leftists successfully halting continued postponements of examinations, which they claim are unnecessary "selection." Thousands of dollars worth of damage has been done to university installations.

The last rector of the school quit recently after months of vain attempts to restore order without resorting to police intervention.

Mr. Faure, a premier of France at the age of 43 from the pre-De Gaulle Fourth Republic, was responsible for carrying through parliament late in 1968, once again against opposition from Gaullist diehards, a radical education bill which transformed the French educational system. It was the first major overhaul of the system since Jules Ferry made French education free, non-clerical and obligatory in 1882. But Mr. Faure did not continue in the ministry under President Georges Pompidou, who gave it to orthodox Gaullist Olivier Giscard.

### E. German in Algiers

**ALGIERS.** May 19 (AP)—Otto Wenzel, East German minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Algiers today as the guest of Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika. No reason for the visit was announced, but there is speculation that Algeria is preparing to set up diplomatic relations with East Germany.



Edgar Faure

### 'Hair' Producer Will Finance UN Youth Assembly

**UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.**, May 19 (NYT)—Michael Butler, producer of the Broadway hit "Hair," offered yesterday to be the angel of the financially ailing World Youth Assembly and UN Secretary-General U Thant promptly accepted.

Mr. Butler, accompanied by friends, announced at a news conference here that the eight "Hair" companies—he calls them tribes—hoped to raise \$225,000 and he would guarantee at least \$12,500 of this total.

To Mr. Saltonstall's disadvantage, Back Bay and Beacon Hill, considered liberal areas, were cut out recently. Nevertheless, the Saltonstall camp is said to be hoping that the McCormack machine, which has not had significant competition for 20 years, is not geared for a hard primary fight. They also are counting on anti-war sentiment, which runs deep in this city.

Mr. Saltonstall, a cousin of former Republican Sen. Leverett Saltonstall, is a late-comer to politics. He ran unsuccessfully for Congress in 1958, but handily won a seat on the city council in 1967, when he led the ticket. He was an early supporter of Sen. Eugene McCarthy in 1968 and is a former chairman of the Massachusetts Americans for Democratic Action.

The Harvard and Yale-educated lawyer is said to be hard-working and politically ambitious. Liberal groups in Boston have been seeking an attractive candidate to oppose the aging speaker for some time.

Different Backgrounds  
The two Democrats could hardly be more different: Mr. Saltonstall, a member of the Hill & Barlow law firm, can trace his family back to the Pilgrims. He lives on fashionable Beacon Hill, although he is said not to be very wealthy.

Rep. McCormack, the son of a bricklayer, dropped out of school at 14 to support his family when his father died—a background that has not hurt him in his predominantly working-class district.

Rep. McCormack's position was undermined somewhat last year by charges—which he has vigorously denied—that he allowed his office to be used for influence peddling by Martin Swig, an aide, and Nathan Voloshen, a lawyer.

Proposed in July, 1969  
The administration's preventive detention bill has been before Sen. Ervin's subcommittee and a House Judiciary subcommittee since it was proposed in July, 1968. It would allow a federal judge to keep a suspect charged with a "dangerous" crime or a "violent" felony in jail for up to 60 days before trial.

A similar bill applying only to the city of Washington is in the House version of the D.C. crime bill now in a House-Senate conference.

Sen. Ervin, chief author of the 1968 Bill of Rights Act, which prevents detention without a hearing, has been stepping up his attacks recently in a move to keep pressure on the Senate conferees not to

### Okinawa Asks Removal Of Germ-Gas Arms

**TOKYO.** May 19 (AP)—Okinawa's legislature today demanded for the second time in 11 months the immediate withdrawal of U.S. chemical and biological weapons from the U.S.-administered island, the Kyodo news service reported.

Reporting from Naha, the capital of Okinawa, Kyodo said the legislature also urged that a committee of Japanese, Okinawan and U.S. scientists be set up to supervise the withdrawal.

U.S. authorities have announced that these weapons will be withdrawn but this has been delayed by litigation in the United States.

TONIGHT: Première

10 PERFORMANCES

Evenings: 9 p.m., except May 24.

Mornings: May 24 at 3 p.m.

U.S.A.: THE COMBINE

New York City Festival

Public Theater

STOMP

Rock Music Theatrical Recital

Théâtre des Champs-Elysées, Tuesday, May 26, 9 p.m. (Valmétte)

### VICTORIA de los ANGELES

With the participation of MIGUEL ZANETTI

Barcelona, Schubert, Brumha, Montsalvatge, García-Lorca.

TONIGHT

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Page 6—Wednesday, May 20, 1970 \*\*

## Blucher or Night

It might seem a bit of bravado on Prime Minister Wilson's part to call a general election on the 155th anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo. But probably the Labor party is more concerned with polls than with omens—and, besides, Mr. Wilson probably sees himself as the Iron Duke rather than the Little Corporal.

The polls have been promising for Labor. The government has one feat of great psychological, and considerable practical, importance to its credit: the elimination of the trade deficit and the salvation, for the time being, of the pound. More, it is holding the canvas during one of those heady moments in the continuing battle against inflation, in which wages have risen for a number of workers, and prices have not yet caught up. No specially British problems loom large on the international horizon (except that of the Common Market) and such minor irritations as the skinheads and the changeover to decimal currency would probably not influence many voters.

Moreover, the accumulated dissents within the Labor party after a long period of power can be equated to the divisions resulting from the equally prolonged frustrations of the Conservatives. There is little chance of a battle of charismatic personalities, or of

tongues of fire descending on any of the electioneering platforms. On the whole, the practical omens seem propitious for the government.

To be sure, events move with great speed these days, and public opinion, under the stimulus of the telly, responds with matching celerity. And hovering over the battlefield, like Blucher or night, is the issue of the Common Market. The long delays in reaching even tentative agreement on this subject may keep it from affecting the outcome of the election. But, like the other elements in Britain's complex economic equation, the Common Market will be a shadow on the horizon a distant rumble of gunfire, that could, in one way or another, decide the combat.

After all, Waterloo was, in the victor's words, a close-run thing, in which a number of unpredictable factors played crucial roles, including the weather. The prognosticators may try to take everything into account, the generals may plan their tactics but it would be a bold man who would say with certainty which party in England will be dying instead of surrendering (to use the more grandiloquent version of Cambronne's cry from the last square of the Guard) in the long dusk of June 18, 1970.

## The Dominican 'Continuismo'

President Joaquin Balaguer's election victory can scarcely be considered an overwhelming mandate either for him or for the United States policies which helped to put him in office and to sustain him there after the American intervention in the Dominican Republic in 1965.

Although the Reformist party leader was able to muster a bare majority of the votes cast, at least partially through repression and the manipulation of government jobs and funds, he polled fewer votes and a smaller percentage of the ballots than he did in 1966. Substantial numbers of Dominicans cast their votes for the weak and divided opposition or abstained altogether in response to the election boycott backed by former President Juan Bosch and his Dominican Revolutionary party.

The election returns reflect persisting divisions and political immaturity in the tiny Caribbean republic that is still suffering from the effects of three decades of dictatorship. President Balaguer continues to draw support from the military, business and landed interests which have profited from a period of relative stability and from cautious economic and social reforms, backed by lavish United States economic assistance.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## International Opinion

### Into War by Accident?

Attempts to settle, or even to limit, these conflicts [Indochina and the Middle East] by international negotiation and the use of peace-keeping machinery, whether inside or outside the United Nations, have now almost completely broken down.

This situation is even more dangerous in the Middle East than in Indochina, because the trend in the Middle East is towards steadily increasing outside intervention, while in Indochina there is little doubt—despite his Cambodian foray—that Mr. Nixon is trying to disengage.

On the other hand, if tackled in time, the problems of peace-keeping in the Middle East are on a much more manageable scale, especially as they can be tackled if necessary without China's cooperation.

The urgency of reaching settlements comes from the risk of the confusion, sometimes deliberate, of complex local issues with great power or cold war conflicts. Anything which makes for the military involvement of the super-powers on opposing sides—and there are always dangers of miscalculation and accident in these situations—is a deadly peril to us all.

—From the *Observer* (London).

### Referendum on War

A major confrontation between President and Congress over foreign policy looks nearer than ever now. The United States Senate will vote this week on a proposal to cut off all funds for American troops in Cambodia after June 30. The chances are that the proposal will be passed... As with his two abortive attempts to push unpopular candidates for the Supreme Court through

the Senate, Mr. Nixon now finds himself up against a determined coalition of liberal Republicans and Democrats.

Earlier this year it looked as though Mr. Nixon was hoping the congressional elections in the autumn might rid him of many of these opponents. The silent majority, he hoped, would turn against them, but the Cambodian adventure has probably backfired on that score too. It showed how badly Mr. Nixon had misjudged the country's mood. The congressional elections are likely to be turned into a referendum on the war.

—From the *Guardian* (London).

### British Election

So [Prime Minister Harold] Wilson has yielded to the powerful human instinct to prefer a bird in the hand to two in the bush. But how meaty is the bird, and how strong his grasp upon it? In one respect, it is true, the government has ensured that its chances of victory will be artificially increased.

Its fraudulent refusal to redraw out-of-date electoral boundaries could well tip the balance in a close contest. On the other hand, it is running several calculated risks:

those inherent in the South African cricket tour (if it takes place, the first test is on polling day), those produced by a rusty party organization not yet recovered from years of disillusionment with the leadership, and those springing from the still highly unpredictable behavior of the newly enfranchised young. Yet Mr. Wilson has involved most Labor opinion in the responsibility for choosing June. Had he waited until October and miscalculated, he would have had short shrift from his supporters.

—From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 26, 1895

PARIS—One of the signs of the times in America is the increase of wages in many of the largest industries of the country. This is a fact which shows conclusively that the hard times are over, and that the country is again on the high road to prosperity. Stocks are booming as they have not done for ten years; but, it must be remembered, the Wall Street prices are not always a criterion of the actual conditions of the country. Other factors can, and do, play a role.

### Fifty Years Ago

May 26, 1920

WASHINGTON—President Wilson has sent a telegram of congratulation to Miss Evangeline Booth, Commander of the Salvation Army, on her war record, which, he says, "ought permanently to endear her to all lovers of the country and of disinterested action." Mr. Wilson expresses the hope that her appeal for funds will be successful. Later Mr. Wilson signed the bill that will increase the pay of the men in the U.S. Army, the U.S. Navy and the U.S. Marines.



## Bernard Levin:

Britain's election is now shrunk to a parochial affair, a matter of counting pennies and seeing which of two exhausted political philosophies can produce the larger number.

LONDON.—As I write, the election campaign is just an hour and a half old, and one thing about it is already clear: It is not going to be an edifying struggle.

This is not, however, as some would have it, because the campaign is going to be rough, tough and dirty. It will probably be no dirtier than most election campaigns, and less dirty than some, and as for roughness and toughness, the Labor party's line is to be one of statesmanship and Olympian detachment, while the Conservatives under Edward Heath are hardly the stuff that roughness and toughness are made of. But the betting is that it is probably going to be one of the most trivial campaigns on record.

Consider: What are the great issues that divide the parties, on which the voters will be asked to judge them? There is, in fact, only one major question in the campaign, and on that one—Britain's application to enter the European Common Market—Labor and the Conservatives are equally committed to support the venture, and are equally prepared to rat on it at a moment's notice—or rather, slightly more than a moment's notice, which rules out any switch in attitude before polling day.

For the rest, what will the arguments be about? First, prices. Prices have been going up under the present government. They also went up under the previous government. Also the one before that. And the one before that, too. There is said to be a body of historians who tend

to claim that prices did not go up under the government headed by Edward the Confessor, which took office in 1066, but my own view is that those particular historians are crazy.

What matters is whether the voters can be persuaded that the Conservatives could do any better in keeping prices down. Since the Conservatives could certainly not do any better (or any worse either,

for that matter), as inflation is caused by forces that are almost entirely outside the control of any government, the question reduces itself into an argument over which party can keep a straight face longer, while claiming to be of a party of economy and a stable cost of living.

Next, compassion. We are going to hear a lot about that in the next month, and for my part I expect to do a great deal of weeping, especially if the wind is blowing from the northeast and I am hit in the eye by half an onion. Compassion—for the sick, the poor, the unemployed—is going to be claimed as the prerogative of each party, while its rival is denounced as entirely lacking in this most noble of virtues.

The last item of debate will such that the voters may be emergency supplies of oxygen, rarefied, will the atmosphere come. And indeed, as evidence both parties' intentions in this matter, I may instance the Labour's just-launched advertising campaign, which depicts the Tuc as a group of robust dummies, also the contribution made by Ian Macleod, likely to be the champion of the experience if the Tories win: "Swing!" is shouted at prime minister in the House Commons last week.

It is true that the Tories, if they are elected, will haggle to do a dirty deal with Ian Smith Rhodesia, selling the Africans that territory into an hateful future of increasing apartheid oppression, but since the Labour party, if they are elected, will be able to prevent that happening anyway, the difference between doing it by default and doing it by public treaty may not strike Africans, at least, as very important.

Then is there no difference between the parties? Nothing of substance to choose? Not quite: for instance, their respective approach to education policy, to the services, to the law and order issue. But these things only emphasise the bitter truth that Britain's election is now shrunk to a parochial affair, a matter of counting pennies and seeing which of two exhausted political philosophies can produce the larger number.

Then there is trade union reform. The Labor party looked for a time like reaping a rich harvest of votes with its proposed industrial relations bill, which was designed to bring some slight measure of sense into our appalling labor-management situation. When the bill was unanimously abandoned, with Prime Minister Wilson in headlong flight from his own left wing, it seemed as though a golden opportunity had been provided for Mr. Heath and his Conservatives to pick up the torch and reap the reward for themselves. But the Conservative proposals in this area have been so vague, confused and even contradictory that the moment appears to have passed.

Foreign policy? Well, the minute I discover what is the foreign policy of either the present government or the alternative one, I will be able to blurt the truth out. They will vote for him or his opponent, as the lesser of two evils for there is so far a desperate and shaming scarcity of better reasons for voting for either.

## A Mediterranean Pact?

By C. L. Sulzberger

MADRID.—Spanish foreign policy, in tandem with Paris, is exploring the possibilities of a formal west Mediterranean grouping among nations on both the northern and southern shores. The United States has been kept informed but apparently has not been officially consulted.

During Gen. de Gaulle's first term as French president, he originally initiated a similar although tentative idea. De Gaulle thought some kind of Mediterranean alliance could be indirectly linked to NATO while also including non-NATO Spain. However, as the general's own attitude toward NATO cooled and his policy toward both the Soviet Union and the Arab countries improved, De Gaulle dropped this idea.

Nevertheless, Foreign Minister Lopez Bravo intends to push the concept and hope for the best. Like the French, Spanish military planners have always feared a wide outflanking sweep by Soviet power westward across the Mediterranean and North Africa. They are concerned with "building a barrier against this as far to the east as possible."

With this in mind, the Foreign Ministry has no intention of upsetting the existing fragile peace balanced in the Middle East, Spain has never recognized Israel but now claims it is trying gingerly to "modify" its policy by contact with Israeli representatives, reassuring them that Madrid is neither "anti-Zionist" nor "anti-Israel."

The argument is that what matters first to Spain and is of paramount importance to Western Europe is erection of a barrier against further extension of Soviet influence in the Mediterranean. Thus, at a moment when Madrid is in fact engaged in enlarging direct contacts with both the Soviet Union and its satellites, it is simultaneously "building a diplomatic dam against their westward push."

Nevertheless, Foreign Minister Lopez Bravo intends to push the concept and hope for the best. Like the French, Spanish military planners have always feared a wide outflanking sweep by Soviet power westward across the Mediterranean and North Africa. They are concerned with "building a barrier against this as far to the east as possible."

But now we must confess with chagrin that protecting a President from demonstrators' pressures will not protect him from his own damn fool mistakes.

These of us who argued vehemently last fall against the peace movement's effort to pressure the President into ordering immediate withdrawal of all American forces from Vietnam made an almost air-tight case against letting the foreign policy be settled in the streets.

Now we must confess with chagrin that protecting a President from demonstrators' pressures will not protect him from his own damn fool mistakes.

The Cambodian invasion is a damn fool mistake, for reasons plain enough to everyone. By marching into a neutral country, without so much as a by-your-leave to the resident government, we violate and vitiate the principle of territorial integrity and national self-determination for which we allegedly have been fighting in Vietnam.

By making Cambodia a battlefield in the war against the Communists, we open another front which someone now has to defend.

The Cambodians are obviously incapable of doing it; Saigon's troops cannot yet protect their own turf; so who is left but our GIs?

Finally, in embarking on this adventure without a word of consultation with Congress or the public, the President has shattered the confidence in his integrity built up over the past 16 months.

Disillusionment with Mr. Nixon

should be and stay free, serious and considerate editors should not let such a statement go without at least a small "qualification note" meant to enlighten their more gullible readers. Because this simple phrase implies that, for three decades, Alsop's columns have consisted of honest, straight, coherent and factual reporting and nothing but reporting.

Although I am doing Alsop much honor and giving him much credit in saying this, I feel that the present messy situation in Southeast Asia is the result of decisions contributed by a considerable number of half-witted U.S. politicians who, lazy but wishing to look well-informed, took their guidance from Alsop's "reporting," which constitutes, according to seasons, of between 60 and 100 percent "hogwash and half-baked views."

At present Spanish diplomacy is pushing the idea particularly in Rabat and Paris. There is regret

that Italy has so weak a government these days and cannot play an active role and that, Tuvalu seems so preoccupied with the illness of its leader, Habib Bourguiba, that it has shown disappointing lack of interest.

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## U.S. Commodity Prices

**NEW YORK**, May 19.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and units Tues. Year ago

Wheat 2, Red bush ... \$1.90/cwt.

Wheat 3, Hard c.i.f. b. 1.77/cwt.

Corn 2 yellow bu ... 1.57/cwt.

Corn 1 white bu ... .84/cwt.

Barley 2 Western c.i.f. b. 1.68/cwt.

Flaxseed 1, 1.73/cwt.

Coconut oil, 1 bbl. 1.88/cwt.

Colfies 4 Santos B ... .52/cwt.

TEXTILES

Fringloth 64-80 32% vd 1.81/cwt.

METALS

Steel Plate (crt.) ton 60.00 59.00

Iron & Steel ton 60.00 59.50

Steel Scrap No 1 bly Pitt 42-43

Lead, sp. lb ... 10.14

Copper Elec. bld ... 60.50/cwt.

Tin, Standard, bld ... 1.81/cwt.

Aluminum, bld ... 1.58/cwt.

Silver N.Y. b ... 1.08/cwt.

Gold N.Y. b ... 17.00/cwt.

COMMODITY Indices

Moody's Indus. base 100 Dec 31 1961 413.5 386.0

\* Nominal + Asked.

NEW YORK FUTURES

May 19, 1970

World sugar: July 5.76-77. Oct. 7.76-77. Nov. 7.76-77. Mar. 7.76-77.

Wool: July 85.7. Oct. 87.9. b. Dec. 89.9.

Wool tops: No sales.

Cotton: May 24.15, July 25.02, Sept. 25.00, Dec. 26.00, March '71 27.00, May '72 28.00, June '72 29.00, Sept. 29.00, Dec. 30.00, Jan. '73 31.00.

Cooper: May 22.30, July 23.50, Sept. 24.00, Dec. 24.50, Jan. '71 25.00.

Motor oil: May 24.00, June 24.50, July 25.00, Aug. 25.50, Sept. 26.00, Oct. 26.50, Nov. 27.00, Dec. 27.50, Jan. '71 28.00, Feb. 28.50, Mar. '71 29.00.

Potatoes: Not. 2.42, March '71 2.73.

April 7.25, May 7.50.

(a) asked. (b) bid. (c) nominal.

COTTON ?

SOYBEANS

May 2.69 2.70 2.55/cwt 2.67/cwt 2.69

June 2.70 2.71 2.60/cwt 2.64/cwt 2.66

July 2.71 2.72 2.64/cwt 2.65/cwt 2.66

Aug. 2.69/cwt 2.69/cwt 2.57/cwt 2.57/cwt

Sept. 2.55/cwt 2.57/cwt 2.55/cwt 2.56/cwt

Oct. 2.54/cwt 2.56/cwt 2.54/cwt 2.55/cwt

Nov. 2.53/cwt 2.55/cwt 2.53/cwt 2.54/cwt

Dec. 2.52/cwt 2.54/cwt 2.52/cwt 2.53/cwt

Jan. 2.51/cwt 2.53/cwt 2.50/cwt 2.51/cwt

Feb. 2.50/cwt 2.52/cwt 2.49/cwt 2.50/cwt

Mar. 2.49/cwt 2.51/cwt 2.48/cwt 2.49/cwt

Apr. 2.48/cwt 2.50/cwt 2.47/cwt 2.48/cwt

May 2.47/cwt 2.49/cwt 2.46/cwt 2.47/cwt

June 2.46/cwt 2.48/cwt 2.45/cwt 2.46/cwt

July 2.45/cwt 2.47/cwt 2.44/cwt 2.45/cwt

Aug. 2.44/cwt 2.46/cwt 2.43/cwt 2.44/cwt

Sept. 2.43/cwt 2.45/cwt 2.42/cwt 2.43/cwt

Oct. 2.42/cwt 2.44/cwt 2.41/cwt 2.42/cwt

Nov. 2.41/cwt 2.43/cwt 2.39/cwt 2.41/cwt

Dec. 2.40/cwt 2.42/cwt 2.38/cwt 2.40/cwt

Jan. 2.39/cwt 2.41/cwt 2.37/cwt 2.39/cwt

Feb. 2.38/cwt 2.40/cwt 2.36/cwt 2.38/cwt

Mar. 2.37/cwt 2.39/cwt 2.35/cwt 2.37/cwt

Apr. 2.36/cwt 2.38/cwt 2.34/cwt 2.36/cwt

May 2.35/cwt 2.37/cwt 2.33/cwt 2.35/cwt

June 2.34/cwt 2.36/cwt 2.32/cwt 2.34/cwt

July 2.33/cwt 2.35/cwt 2.31/cwt 2.33/cwt

Aug. 2.32/cwt 2.34/cwt 2.29/cwt 2.32/cwt

Sept. 2.31/cwt 2.33/cwt 2.28/cwt 2.31/cwt

Oct. 2.30/cwt 2.32/cwt 2.27/cwt 2.30/cwt

Nov. 2.29/cwt 2.31/cwt 2.26/cwt 2.29/cwt

Dec. 2.28/cwt 2.30/cwt 2.25/cwt 2.28/cwt

Jan. 2.27/cwt 2.29/cwt 2.24/cwt 2.27/cwt

Feb. 2.26/cwt 2.28/cwt 2.23/cwt 2.26/cwt

Mar. 2.25/cwt 2.27/cwt 2.22/cwt 2.25/cwt

Apr. 2.24/cwt 2.26/cwt 2.21/cwt 2.24/cwt

May 2.23/cwt 2.25/cwt 2.20/cwt 2.23/cwt

June 2.22/cwt 2.24/cwt 2.19/cwt 2.22/cwt

July 2.21/cwt 2.23/cwt 2.18/cwt 2.21/cwt

Aug. 2.20/cwt 2.22/cwt 2.17/cwt 2.20/cwt

Sept. 2.19/cwt 2.21/cwt 2.16/cwt 2.19/cwt

Oct. 2.18/cwt 2.20/cwt 2.15/cwt 2.18/cwt

Nov. 2.17/cwt 2.19/cwt 2.14/cwt 2.17/cwt

Dec. 2.16/cwt 2.18/cwt 2.13/cwt 2.16/cwt

Jan. 2.15/cwt 2.17/cwt 2.12/cwt 2.15/cwt

Feb. 2.14/cwt 2.16/cwt 2.11/cwt 2.14/cwt

Mar. 2.13/cwt 2.15/cwt 2.09/cwt 2.13/cwt

Apr. 2.12/cwt 2.14/cwt 2.09/cwt 2.12/cwt

May 2.11/cwt 2.13/cwt 2.08/cwt 2.11/cwt

June 2.10/cwt 2.12/cwt 2.07/cwt 2.10/cwt

July 2.09/cwt 2.11/cwt 2.06/cwt 2.09/cwt

Aug. 2.08/cwt 2.10/cwt 2.05/cwt 2.08/cwt

Sept. 2.07/cwt 2.09/cwt 2.04/cwt 2.07/cwt

Oct. 2.06/cwt 2.08/cwt 2.03/cwt 2.06/cwt

Nov. 2.05/cwt 2.07/cwt 2.02/cwt 2.05/cwt

Dec. 2.04/cwt 2.06/cwt 2.01/cwt 2.04/cwt

Jan. 2.03/cwt 2.05/cwt 2.00/cwt 2.03/cwt

Feb. 2.02/cwt 2.04/cwt 1.99/cwt 2.02/cwt

Mar. 2.01/cwt 2.03/cwt 1.98/cwt 2.01/cwt

Apr. 2.00/cwt 2.02/cwt 1.97/cwt 2.00/cwt

May 1.99/cwt 2.01/cwt 1.96/cwt 1.99/cwt

June 1.98/cwt 2.00/cwt 1.95/cwt 1.98/cwt

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Sept. 1.95/cwt 1.97/cwt 1.92/cwt 1.95/cwt

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Feb. 1.90/cwt 1.92/cwt 1.86/cwt 1.90/cwt

Mar. 1.89/cwt 1.91/cwt 1.85/cwt 1.89/cwt

Apr. 1.88/cwt 1.90/cwt 1.84/cwt 1.88/cwt

May 1.87/cwt 1.89/cwt 1.83/cwt 1.87/cwt

June 1.86/cwt 1.88/cwt 1.82/cwt 1.86/cwt

July 1.85/cwt 1.87/cwt 1.81/cwt 1.85/cwt

Aug. 1.84/cwt 1.86/cwt 1.80/cwt 1.84/cwt

Sept. 1.83/cwt 1.85/cwt 1.79/cwt 1.83/cwt

Oct. 1.82/cwt 1.84/cwt 1.78/cwt 1.82/cwt

Nov. 1.81/cwt 1.83/cwt 1.77/cwt 1.81/cwt

Dec. 1.80/cwt 1.82/cwt 1.76/cwt 1.80/cwt

Jan. 1.79/cwt 1.81/cwt 1.75/cwt 1.79/cwt

Feb. 1.78/cwt 1.80/cwt 1.74/cwt 1.78/cwt

Mar. 1.77/cwt 1.79/cwt 1.73/cwt 1.77/cwt

Apr. 1.76/cwt 1.78/cwt 1.72/cwt 1.76/cwt

May 1.75/cwt 1.77/cwt 1.71/cwt 1.75/cwt

June 1.74/cwt 1.76/cwt 1.69/cwt 1.74/cwt

July 1.73/cwt 1.75/cwt 1.68/cwt 1.73/cwt

Aug. 1.72/cwt 1.74/cwt 1.67/cwt 1.72/cwt

Sept. 1.71/cwt 1.73/cwt 1.66/cwt

## BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL

**Herald Tribune**

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1970

## FINANCE

Page 9

## At NICB-Sponsored Parley

**U.S. Expert Urges Capital Flow Regulation**

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

GENEVA, May 19 (NYT).—International rules governing capital flows and a new way of managing the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit were proposed today by one of the leading American monetary authorities.

Robert V. Roosa, regarded as one of the great innovators when he was under secretary of the treasury for monetary affairs in the Kennedy administration, launched his ideas before a high-powered group of business and financial men at a gathering sponsored by the National Industrial Conference Board.

The assembly, drawn from the United States, Western Europe and Japan, also heard:

• A recommendation from Pierre-Paul Schweizer, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, that the United States adopt an "income" policy (wage and price guidelines) as an additional weapon to control inflation.

• A forecast from Albert T. Sommer, vice-president and re-

dent economist for the conference board, that the American recession will continue through 1970 and probably into 1971, but that both prices and interest rates should start falling by the end of 1970.

• Assessments from two top European central bankers—Guido Carli, governor of the Bank of Italy, and Ottmar Emming, vice-president of the Bundesbank of West Germany—that the dollar's role as the key currency in the monetary system is diminishing.

• A forecast by the head of one of the largest mutual fund organizations in the United States—D. George Sullivan, president of the Fidelity Group—that the break in Wall Street is "90 percent completed."

• A report from Emil J. Patterson Jr., chairman of First Boston Corporation, one of New York's biggest bond dealers, that the administration's anti-inflation policies are succeeding and that the end of this year "will witness materially lower interest rates" on bonds."

One theme running through the conference was that the economic world has entered a new era. "It is time to break out of the old stereotypes," said Mr. Roosa, the monetary expert who is now a partner in the Wall Street banking house of Brown Brothers, Harriman and Co.

Mr. Sullivan, referring to the convulsions in Wall Street, said: "The name of the game has changed—we've really gone back to fundamentals; it seems to me."

## Roosa Ideas

Mr. Roosa's central idea was a new world organization comparable to the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) must be created to establish ground rules to regulate movements of capital.

When countries run into balance-of-payments difficulties they normally set first by curtailing the outflow of funds by exchange controls. In many cases measures to cut imports follow.

Under the GATT, set up after World War II to promote free trade, specific conditions must be met before a country acts against free-trade principles. No such conditions exist when a country acts against the principle of the free movement of capital.

Mr. Roosa said that in the early postwar period monetary flows were not as important as they are today. He hoped to stir the interest of governments in internationally agreed guidelines.

His second point related to the American balance-of-payments deficit, which he predicted would run this year at around \$1 billion to \$4 billion on both the official settlements and liquidity yard-

sticks. The one measures the outflow of dollars into official institutions such as foreign central banks. The other is a broader measure.)

Mr. Roosa said the American recession should reduce imports, thus helping American earnings on trade. Furthermore, foreign funds now being scared out of Wall Street because of the stock market price collapse should start flowing back towards the end of the year.

The Commerce Department recently reported a drop of \$653 million in French purchases of American securities in the first quarter of 1970.

But the former Treasury official stressed at length the futility of trying to solve the American balance-of-payments problem by relying solely on building up the trading accounts.

## Culprit Named

The culprit, he said, was government spending abroad, which ran at \$5.5 billion in the first half of the last decade and at \$7 billion a year in the last half.

With the U.S. government spending beyond its commercial income, the financing must come from government or private borrowing abroad.

In effect, he was saying that the U.S. government and its agencies should compete for funds, as do many international corporations and some foreign government authorities, in the dollar bond market in Europe.

Predoming Eurobond rates are running as high as 9 1/4 percent on some issues.

**Japanese Outline Payment, Reserve Plans to Bankers**

By Hobart-Rowen

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 19 (UPI).—A high Japanese government official told an international banking audience here today that his country intends to maintain a balance-of-payments surplus about 1 percent of the nation's gross national product.

Mr. Yusuke Kashiwagi, Vice-Minister of Finance for International Affairs, said that some of the large Japanese surplus would be offset by "substantial capital outflows," and part would be put into reserves.

His comments were made during a panel discussion at the Ameri-

**'Forget' Controls, Mitchell Advises**

WASHINGTON, May 19 (UPI).—President Nixon has no intention of resorting to price and wage controls in his anti-inflation strategy, he confirmed in conversation after the session that his government would from time to time respond to political pressures at home by accumulating slightly larger gold reserves.

There is no fixed target for gold purchases, Mr. Kashiwagi said. Gold now amounts to something less than \$600 million out of total Japanese reserves of \$3.9 billion.

Asked why there was interest in enlarging gold reserves at this time, Mr. Kashiwagi said: "If everybody is going around in a circle, you don't wear a mask."

Other officials agreed that the sentiment among central bankers to hold some gold in their reserves had not entirely disappeared, but most foreign bankers acknowledged as well that unless there is evidence of political instability or a substantial deterioration in the U.S. economy, the question of gold prices as a threat to the dollar is a dead issue.

Louis Camu, chairman of the Banque de Bruxelles, observed at a session late yesterday that despite a round of international crises, including the Cambodian "affair," new tensions in the Middle East, and "the awkward situation" in Wall Street, "gold went up only one point one day."

What this proves, Mr. Camu said, is that "there is no fundamental lack (of faith); at the moment in the dollar as standard currency." Two years ago, gold went up for any accident that happened in the international world, up to \$40 or \$45 an ounce. This was the general sentiment, with some variations, among most of the bankers present for the meeting.

The Hungarians have a plan whereby an escalating percentage of year-end balances would be cleared with gold or other hard reserves. By the end of the decade, they believe, Comecon could achieve full monetary transferability, and would be ready to announce that its currencies, or the common monetary unit in use, were convertible on world exchanges.

This is the conclusion of East European observers following last week's meeting of Comecon, the Communist Economic and Trade Union.

The meeting was a severe disappointment for countries such as Hungary, which seek to put the area on a solid monetary footing and sign that the Soviet Union intends to pursue plans to "integrate" East European business.

The Russians are thought to have received solid support from the Poles, who at one time had been close to the Hungarians on wanting major reforms, but none from the Romanians, who actually refused to participate at this stage in the setting up of the bank.

Under the plans mapped out by Comecon, the bank will be used mainly to fund joint explorations in the raw material and energy fields. But this has been taken to mean East European help for Soviet projects. For some time the Russians have been urging their allies to invest directly in such Soviet projects, rather than limit their payments to barter for Soviet goods.

Four days after the Warsaw meeting, Yugoslav correspondents in Poland have pointed out that it is still unknown how the bank's capital will be formed.

Most of the other results of the meeting are equally nebulous. Leading officials, such as Hungarian Prime Minister Jeno Pock, have stressed that the meeting was only one step in a "long, difficult and persistent work."

For some time the Hungarians have been pressing for a plan that would put their economy and that of their trading partners on a

firm basis, and that of the other members of the Comecon.

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**Sharp Drop Registered On N.Y. Stock Market**

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, May 19 (NYT).—\$14.5 billion in the valuation of all IBM shares since the stock reached a record price of \$37 earlier this year.

Texas Instruments plunged 8 1/8 to 86 5/8. On the active list Memorex dropped 6 1/4 to 74 3/4 and Revlon fell 4 1/4 to 55. Only one issue showed a gain on the New York Stock Exchange just before noon today and declared: "This market looks weak."

Stock prices looked even weaker at the close of another abrasive session. The Dow Jones industrial average topped 11,41 to \$91.40, its poorest level of the day. Not a single stock among the 30 blue-chip industrials produced a gain.

This decline wiped out more than half of Friday's spectacular rebound of 17.43 points, a surge that was attributed to technical, or internal, factors on the heels of the threat of higher taxes.

Recently analysts had suggested that completion of American Telephone's massive financing of \$1.57 billion in debentures might lift some pressure from stock prices generally. But after the subscription closed last Monday, the market decline seemed to resume in earnest. Telephone itself eased 1 1/2 to 46 3/8.

## Volume Low Again

Volume continued on the low side for the second straight day. It totaled 9.48 million shares, or one million shares below the 1970 average.

Meanwhile, some traders were waiting for the latest report on monthly short interest. The NYSE will release these figures after the close of trading tomorrow.

At noon, the Dow industrials were down by 2.58. As the afternoon wore on, stock prices kept slipping.

## Tax Threat Jolt

Shortly before the close, the market received a jolt straight from the White House. President Nixon said the budget deficit for the fiscal year ending next month will be \$1.6 billion and be eliminated by next year.

There was little actual selling by foreign investors, but local traders were reportedly concerned about the situation in IOS shares and also by the prospect of liquidation by foreign investors, including US-managed funds.

One spur to the price drops was said to be an announcement yesterday from White, Weld and Kidder Peabody in London, market makers for IOS shares, that they have withdrawn from the market.

Meanwhile, a Japanese Finance Ministry spokesman said yesterday his ministry is looking into the possibility of curbing "excessive speculative activities" by overseas investors in the Japanese stock market.

The official said the record decline in stock prices on April 30—the index fell nearly 10 percent—was due partly to heavy selling by large foreign mutual funds.

The spokesman said no specific plan is being envisaged as yet.

The official said the record decline in stock prices on April 30—the index fell nearly 10 percent—was due partly to heavy selling by large foreign mutual funds.

Penn Central, high on the active list, dropped 1 1/4 to 14 after selling at 13 5/8, its poorest price since 1963. Two years ago, it traded at a peak price of 86 1/2.

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**U.K. Buying Part Interest In Rolls-Royce****Work on Jet Engines Brings Drop in Profits**

By John M. Lee

LONDON, May 19 (NYT).—A British government agency will acquire part ownership of Rolls-Royce in exchange for \$14 million in financial aid for the cash-bungy company.

This arrangement was announced by Rolls today as it reported a more than 50 percent drop in 1969 profits. The company, best known to the public for its prestige automobiles, has run into severe cash problems in developing its advanced jet engines. Its principal business,

Rolls said costs on its RB 211-22 jet engines, being developed for the Lockheed TriStar aircraft, and the application of new carbon fiber materials in the engines were proving more expensive than expected. The sales potential for the aircraft and the engines is unclear.

**Engine Uncertainties**

The company said that in view of the "uncertainties" it was making a special provision of \$48 million "against the risk of non-recovery of total development costs."

Rolls warned stockholders that "the final outcome of the RB 211-22 project may significantly affect the financial position of the company."

The vehicle for the government's intervention is the Industrial Reorganization Corporation.

About two weeks ago, the government agency provided \$1 million in loans to save Cannell Laird, a sizable Liverpool shipbuilding company, from collapse and arranged to acquire a 50 percent interest at a price to be settled later.

Some industrialists have criticized what they call "backdoor nationalization." But in the case of Cannell Laird, the government has suggested it might put its holdings in a trust on behalf of shipyard workers.

**Not Permanent**

In the case of Rolls-Royce, the government agency said it did not intend to retain Rolls shares as a permanent investment. However, it would have a director appointed to the board while it holds a substantial interest in the company.

The terms for the \$24 million of government financing provide for a seven-year loan at 7.5 percent. This will be convertible into stock at \$2.88 in the fourth and fifth years and at \$3.80 in the last two years. Terms for the second \$24 million, to be available next year, will be negotiated later.

The loan is exclusive of the development aid Rolls has requested to help finance the advanced jet engine, with which it hopes to stay abreast of competition with General Electric and Pratt-Whitney in the United States.

Rolls is reported to want some \$180 million, but the government has made no decision yet.

For last year, Rolls reported net income of \$10 million compared with \$21 million in the preceding year. Sales fell to \$723 million from \$772 million.

**Beecham Group, Takeda Chemical Show Profits Up**

LONDON, May 19 (Reuters).—Beecham Group Ltd. reported today that after-tax profits had risen 15 percent in the year to March 31 on a 20 percent sales gain.

After-tax earnings amounted to £15.37 million (\$38.65 million) in fiscal 1970, up from £11.2 million the year before.

Sales for the cosmetic, food and pharmaceutical concern rose to £181.1 million (\$386.64 million) from the year-earlier £132.8 million.

Takeda Chemical

TOKYO, May 19 (Reuters).—Takeda Chemical Industries Ltd. said today that after-tax profits rose 7 percent in the six months ended March 31 to \$6.89 billion yen (\$19.28 million) from the 15.26 billion yen earned in the year-earlier period.

Gross sales rose 2.4 percent to \$80.97 billion yen (\$236.73 million) from 79.02 billion yen.

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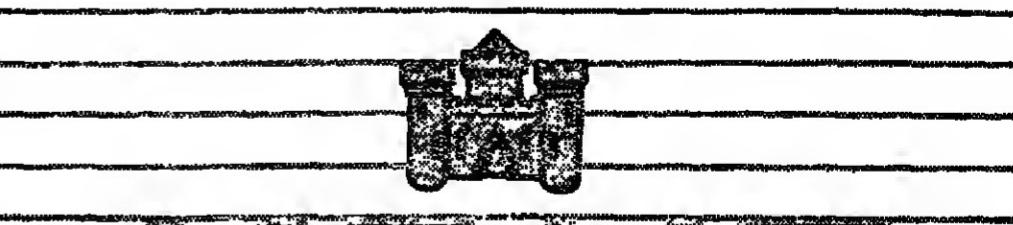
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The recently nationalized State Trading Corporation of Tanzania—now assuming full responsibility for the planning, operation and expansion of the country's total import and export business and for most wholesale distribution—is seeking qualified men for a number of qualified men, with sound commercial experience, to serve 3 to 5 years contracts. They are needed immediately to help STC managers complete implementation of its new organizational changes and to operate and control systems designed to permit the Corporation to carry on its large and expanding role in the Tanzanian economy. Long-term contracts will be offered to help develop and execute profitable trading programmes designed to meet the country's needs. Finally, a major responsibility of the successful candidate will be assisting STC management to develop its policies.

With these interests in applicants who can contribute to any aspect of business planning and execution, there are specific needs in the following areas:

**Trading Operations**

This function controls Tanzania's basic importing, distributing and wholesaling system. It is organized into 12 Districts and 15 branches. The required executive who will work closely with the Director of Trading Operations and the General Manager therefore must possess technical expertise in developing and maintaining specific business operating objectives/tariff/market/inventory levels and programmes (expansion of wholesale control, product line review), and in maximizing operations to achieve specified goals. This position will require previous experience in foreign trade operations and other State Trading Corporation managers. Government officials, and other business leaders.

**Analysis and Planning**

The Corporation needs skilled planners to carry out special studies and analyses of

operating issues as they arise, to continually review their effectiveness as the basic national import, export and wholesale distribution system. Working with STC managers at all levels, these men must be able to help translate the Corporation's objectives and new programmes related to the commercial needs of the Corporation and the country and translate them into working guidance for line and staff operations.

**Operations**

This executive must help build and maintain the basic processes by which the Corporation is operated and controlled. Specifically, his scope will include budgetary planning and control, financial management, management system development, computer operations and the formulation of accounting policy.

He will continually review the Corporation's management processes in order to identify opportunities for improvement.

Each man must have considerable experience in the area that interests him and be able to make an effective contribution. Success in this endeavour can be an impressive personal achievement.

The appointments are based in Dar-es-Salaam but travel within the country and throughout East Africa will be necessary.

The commercial language is English. Salaries are negotiable, starting at £25,000 annually and rising to £30,000. Professional experience will receive excellent salaries and will be furnished with cars and first-class housing.

**These appointments are being advertised in the international media and candidates will be interviewed in their home country. In first instance, however, please write giving full details including personal particulars, functions supervised and examples of outstanding achievements. You should also state the area of interest in contributing. Applications should be sent to: Dermot O'S. Hoare, Spencer Stuart & Associates Limited, Brook House, Park Lane, London W1Y 4HJ.**

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